

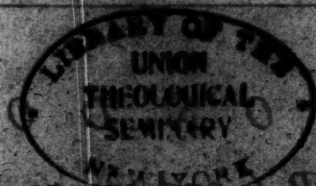
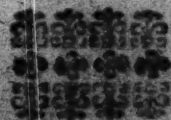
THE
Reformation Reformed:
OR, A SHORT
HISTORY
OF
New-fashion'd CHRISTIANS.



ENT TO THAGELL
MDCLXXVIII
L O N D O N,

Printed for B. C. and are to be sold by the
Bookfellers of London and Westminster.
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 MDCCLXXVII

THE Reformation, &c.

AN Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament for the Ordering of the *Militia* of the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, *February 1641.* *Exact Collections; Pag. 93.*

Resolved, That this Answer of His Majesty to a Denial to both Houses of Parliament concerning the *Militia*, and that those that Advised his Majesty to give This Answer, are Enemies to the State, and Mischievous Projections against the Defence of the Kingdom. *March 2. 1641.* *Exact Collections; Pag. 94.*

Resolved, That the Kingdom be forthwith put into a Posture of Defence, by Authority of both Houses, in such a way as is already agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament. *March 2. 1641.* *Exact Coll. Pag. 96.*

Resolved, That the Ordinances of the Lords and Commons in Parliament for the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales is not any way against the Oath of Allegiance. *March 19. Exact Collections; Pag. 101.*

Resolved, That the several Commissions Granted under the Great Seal to the Lieutenants of the several Counties, the Welch and York. *1641.*

Resolved, That whosoever shall Exercise any Power over the *Militia* of this Kingdom, and Dominion of Wales, by Colour of any Commission of *Exchequer*, without Consent of both Houses of Parliament, shall be adjudged a Disturber of the Peace of the Kingdom. *May 1641.*

Resolved,

Resolved, &c. That in this Case of Extream Danger, and of his Majesties Refusal, the Ordinance agreed on by both Houses, for the *Militia*, doth oblige the People, and ought to be obeyed by the Fundamental Laws of this Kingdom. *Ibid.*

Resolved. That when the Lords and Commons in Parliament (which is the Supream Court of Judicature in the Kingdom) shall Declare what the Law of the Land is: To saye this not only Question'd, and Controverted and Contradicted, and a Command that it should not be Obey'd, is a High Breach of the Priviledge of Parliament.

March 1641. Pag. 174.

Resolved. That the Declaring of Sir John Hotham Traytor, being a Member of the House of Commons, is a High Breach of the Priviledge of Parliament. April. 18.

1642. Pag. 162.

Resolved. That the Command of his Majesty to call Capt. Philip Skippon, Sergeant Major General of the Forces of London, to Attend his Majesties Person at York, is against the Law of the Land, and the Liberty of the Subject. March 17. 1642. Pag. 194.

Resolved. That it appears that the King (seduced by Wicked Counsel) intends to make War against the Parliament who (in all their Consultations and Actions) have proposed no other End unto themselves, but the Care of his Kingdoms, and the Performance of all Duty and Loyalty to his Person. May 20. 1642. Pag. 259.

Resolved. That whensoever the King maketh War upon the Parliament, it is a Breach of the Trust reposed in him by his People, contrary to his Oath, and tending to the Dissolution of this Government.

Resolved. That whosoever shall Serve or Assist him in such Wars, are Traytors by the Fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, and have been so Adjudged by Two Acts of Parliament, and ought to suffer as Traytors. 11 Rich. II.

1 Hen. IV. *Ibid.*

Re-

Resolved, That those that are Actors in the passing of the Commission of *Array* in Execution, shall be esteemed as disturbers of the Peace of the Kingdom, and Berrayers of the Liberty of the Subject. *June 20. 1642. P. 348.*

Resolved, That an Army shall be forthwith raised for the Safety of the Kings Person, Defence of both Houses of Parliament, and of those who have obeyed their Orders and Commands; and Preserving of the True Religion, the Laws, Liberty, and Peace of the Kingdom. *July, 12. 1642. Pag. 437.*

Resolved, That *they* shall be Commissioners for raising of Monys, Horse and Plate upon the Propositions, and shall have Power to Appoint Commissioners to Value the Horse, and Treasurers to receive the Mony and Plate. *Oct. 4. 1642. P. 629.*

Resolved, That *they* shall have Power to Seize and Apprehend all Delinquents, That are so Voted by the Parliament; and all such others as Delinquents, as have, or do shew themselves Opposite and Disobedient to the Orders and Proceedings of Parliament. *JA P. 636.*

To Pass over Those ensuing Votes that were only Leading to the Execrable Accomplishment of their Work in the Murder of the King and Change of Government. We shall give ye now their Votes of no more Addresses.

Resolved, That they (the Lords and Commons) will make no further Addresses or Applications to the King.

Resolved, That no Application or Address be made to the King by any Person whatsoever, without the leave of both Houses.

Resolved, That the Person or Persons that shall make Breach of this Order, shall incur the Penalty of High Treason.

The Declaration of the Lords and Commons
10 *Resolved* That the Lords and Commons do Declare,
That they will receive no more any Message from the
King; and do Enjoyn, That no Person whatsoever do Pre-
sume to Receive or Bring any Message from the King to
both, or either of the Houses of Parliament, or any other
Person. *Baker's Chron. P. 577.*

Resolved (further) That no Message be received from
the King upon Pain of Treason, and that the General take
Care of his Person, and a Council of War draw up a
Charge of Treason against him. *Baker, P. 585.*

January, 6. 1648. The Ordinance for the Kings Tryal
turn'd into an Act of the Commons alone; and a Faction
in the City Suborn'd to PETITION for Justice against
the King. *This was his Sacred Majesty Voted from one
Calamity to another, till they Consummated their Enterprize
in the Diabolical Murder of their Sovereign, and the Change
of the Government.*

Notes and Resolutions, Et Supra, in further Favour of
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A N Order of the Commons for Tonnage and Poundage.
Mar. 24. 1641. Ex. Col. P. 121.

A N Order of Commons concerning *Four Subsidies*, and
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Subscriptions towards the Propositions for Ireland. *Ex.
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A special Order of the Commons concerning the Free
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A N Order of both Houses concerning *Poll-Money.* *May 6.
1642. Exact Col. pag. 178.*

Propositions by the Lords and Commons for bringing
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1642. Ex. Col. 339.*

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Exam. Collections. pag. 609.

An Order of a Committee concerning Horses to be brought in. *Sept. 17. 1642. Ex. Col. pag. 613.*

An Order for Raising Dragoons, and 16000. *Sept. 29. Ex. Col. pag. 624.*

An Order for Raising One Thousand Dragoons upon the Publick Faith. *Oct. 4. pag. 627.*

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An Act for disabling Delinquents to Bear Office or to have any Voice or Vote in Election of any Publick Officer. *Oct. 8. 1652. fol. 209.*

An Assesment of 120000 *l.* a month for six months. *Dec. 10. 1652. fol. 226.*

For Exposing to Sale divers Castles, Houses, &c. belonging to the late King, Queen and Prince. *Dec. 31. 1652. fol. 227.*

An Act for Continuance of the Customs, *Mar. 22. 232.*
And for Continuing an Imposition upon Coal. *Ibid.*

For Continuing the Receipts of the Excise. *Septemb. 6. 1653. fol. 238.*

The Tax of 120000 *l.* a Month Continued. *No. 24. 1653. fol. 272.*

An Order for Continuing the Excise. *Decemb. 24. 1653. fol. 275.*

The Tax of 120000 *l.* a Month Continued. *June 8. 1654. fol. 305.*

A High Court of Justice Established. *June 13. fol. 311.*

An Act for appointing the Excise of Allum and Coperas. *Aug. 29. 1654. fol. 347.*

An Act for Renouncing and Disannulling the Pretended Title of Charles Stewart. *fol. 371. 1656.*

For taking away the Court of Wards. *fol. 375.*

The Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage Continued. *fol. 384.*

A Tax of 60000 *l.* a Month. *fol. 400.*

For Raising 15000 *l.* Sterling in Scotland. *fol. 425.*

An Assesment of 35000 *l.* a month on England. 6000 on Scotland, and 9000 on Ireland, for Three Years. *fol. 491.*

By the Protector.

A Proclamation prohibiting Delinquents to bear Office, or to have any Voice or Vote in the Election of any Publick Officer.

HIS Highness the Lord Protector bath by and with the Advice and Consent of his Council thought fit to publish and Declare, and doth hereby signifie his Will and Pleasure to be, that no Person or Persons of what Quality or Condition soever, whose Estates have at any time heretofore been duly Sequestred, or their Persons Imprison'd for their Delinquency, or who did Subscribe or Abet the said Treasonable Engagement (1647) or have been in any wise aiding, assisting or abetting the late King or his Family, or Allies, or any other the Enemies of this State and Commonwealth, shall be Elected, or give his or their Voice or Vote in the Election of any Person or Persons to any Office or Offices, Place or Places of Trust, Power, or Government, within this Commonwealth; or shall hold, Exercise, or Execute by him, or themselves, or his or their Deputies or Assigns, any such Office or Offices, Place or Places within the same, until his Highness Command be further known, on pain of his Highness displeasure, and such penalties and punishments as may and shall be severely Inflicted on them as Disturbers of the Publick Peace, and Contemners of his Highnesss Just Commands herein, &c.

Sepr. 21. 1655.

Here

Here follows an Extract of some Clauses and Passages out of the *Humble Petition and Advice* of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeses Assembled in the Parliament of the Common-Wealth, which was Presented to his Highness, May 25. 1657. And his Highness Answer thereunto, was Read by the Clerk of the Parliament, in these words.

The Lord Protector doth Consent.

Wee'l give you first a Taste of the Stile; and then shew you by what Measures they proceeded for the Securing of their Government, which for the Policy and Prudence of them may serve for a Rule and Precedent for other Princes and States to walk by.

We the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses in this present Parliament Assembled, taking into our most serious Consideration, the present State of these Three Nations, Joyned and United under your Highness Protection, cannot but in the first place, **With all Thankfulness, Acknowledge the Wonderful Mercy of Almighty God in Delibering us from that Tyranny and Bondage both in our Spiritual and Civil Concernments, which the Late King and his Party designed to Bring us under, and Pursued the Effecting thereof by a Long and Bloody War, &c.** Scobels Acts. Fol. 378. Part 2.

Persons disabled to be
Elected or to
Elect Mem-
bers of Parlia-
ment.

That All and every Person and Persons who have Aided, Abetted, Advised or Assisted in any War against the Parliament, since the First day of Jan. 1641. (unless he or they have since born Arms for the Parliament, or your Highness; or otherwise given signal Testimony of his or their good Affection

Affection to the Common-Wealth, and Continu-
ed Faithful to the same) and all such as have been
actually Engaged in any Plot, Conspiracy, or
Design against the Person of your Highness, or
in any Insurrection, or Rebellion in England, or
Wales since the Sixteenth Day of December 1653. Shall
be for ever Disabled, and made Incapable, to be
Elected, or give any Vote in the Election of any
Member to sit or serve in Parliament. That for
Scotland none be Capable to Elect or be Elected to
sit or serve in Parliament, who have been in Arms
against the Parliament of England, or against the
Parliament in Scotland, before the First Day of April
1648. (Except such as have since born Arms in
the Service of the Parliament of England, or your
Highness, or given other signal Testimony of their
good Affection) nor any that since the said First Day
of April, 1648. have been in Arms, or otherwise
Aided, Abetted, Advised, or Assisted in any War a-
gainst the Parliament of England, or your Highness,
except such as since the First Day of March, 1651. (old
style) have lived Peaceably, and thereby given Te-
stimony of their good Affection to the Parliament
and your Highness. Scobel. Fol. 379. Part 2.

That all Votes and Elections, given or made
contrary, or not according to the Qualifications
aforesaid, shall be Void, and of none Effect; and
that if any person or persons so incapable as afo-
said, shall give his or their Vote for Election of
Members to serve in Parliament; all and every
such person and persons so Electing, shall lose and
forfeit one years value of his and their Respective,
Real Estates, and one full third part of his and
their Respective personal Estates. Ibid.

Forfeiture for
Electing con-
trary, or not
according to
the Qualifica-
tions.



A Confession
of Faith shall
be agreed
with an Ex-
ception to
Popery and
Prelacy.

Persons dis-
abled to hold
Offices of
Trust.

A Confession of Faith to be Agreed by your
Highness and the Parliament, according to the
Rule and Warrant of the Scriptures to be assert-
ed, held forth and recommended to the People of
these Nations, so that this Liberty be not Extended
to Popery or Prelacy, &c.

That all and every person and persons, who have
aided, abetted, advised, or assisted in any War
against the Parliament, since the First Day of Janu-
ary, 1641. (unless he or they have since born Arms
for the Parliament, or your Highness, or otherwise
given signal Testimony of his or their Good Af-
fection to the Common Wealth, and continued
Faithful to the same) and all such as have been
Actually Engaged in any Plot, Conspiracy, or
Design, against the Person of your Highness, or
in any Insurrection or Rebellion in England, or
Wales, since the Sixteenth Day of December, 1653,
And for Scotland. That all and every Person and
Persons who have been in Arms against the Par-
liament of England, or against the Parliament in
Scotland, before the First Day of April, 1648. (except
such as have since born Arms in the Service of the
Parliament of England, or your Highness, or given
other signal Testimony of their good Affection)
and every person or persons that since the said
First Day of April, 1648. have been in Arms, or other-
wise aided, abetted, advised, or assisted in any
War against the Parliament of England, or your
Highness, except such persons who having been in
Arms or otherwise abetted, advised or assisted in any
War against the Parliament of England, or your
Highness since the First Day of April, 1648. and were
not in Arms against the Parliament of England, or
against

against the Parliament of Scotland, before the First Day of April, 1648. and have since the First Day of March, 1651. (Old Stile) lived peaceably, and thereby given Testimony of their good Affection to the Parliament, and your Highness. be made incapable for ever, of holding or Enjoying of any Office or Place of Publick Trust, in these Three Nations, or any of them. Scobel. Part 2. Fol. 382. May. 25. 1657.

We shall give you a Touch here of *Oliver's Politiques* though of a former Date.

We have (says he) in our own Judgement such Clear and Convincing Grounds to justifie our Proceedings with those men, (the Cavaliers) which could scarcely be Expected in Cases of secret Treasons and Conspiracies; a bare Correspondency wherein hath been always accounted Capital; And if the Supreme Magistrate were in these Cases tyed up to the Ordinary Rules, and had not a Liberty to proceed, upon Illustrations of Reason, against those who are Continually suspected, there would be wanting in such a State, the means of Common Safety: Conspiracies could never be Prevented, nor would the Precipitations of our Enemies from one Mischievous Design to another, ever hurt them. [A Declaration of his Highness by the Advice of his Council. Oð. 31. 1655. pag. 36.] And again:

That Character of Difference between them and the Rest of the People, which is now put upon them, is Occasioned by Themselves, not by Us; There is nothing they have more Industiously Laboured in than this, To keep themselves separated, and distinguished from the Well-Affected of this Nation: To which End, they have kept their Conversation apart, as if they would avoid the very beginnings of Union; have Bred and Educated their Children by the

The Reformation Reformed.

Sequestred, and Ejected Clergy, &c. Ibid. pag. 38. *And therefore we leave to all mankind to Judge, Whether we ought not to be Timely Jealous of that Separation, and to proceed so against them, as they may be at the Charge of those Remedies which are required against the dangers they have bred.* Ibid. pag. 39.

Wee'll shew ye now the Kindness of our *Double-Refined-Protestant-Dissenting-Reformers* to the *Orthodox Clergy*, as well as *Laity*, and ye shall e'en take it at length as it comes to me.

A Declaration of his Highness, with the Advice of the Council in Order to the Securing the Peace of this Common-Wealth.

HIS Highness the Lord Protector, upon Advice with his Council, finding it necessary for the Reasons, and upon the Grounds Expressed in his Late Declaration, to use all Good Means to Secure the Peace of the Nation, and prevent future Troubles within the same hath thought fit to Publish and Declare, and by and with the Consent and Advice of his Council doth Publish, Order and Declare, That no Person or Persons whatsoever in England or Wales, whose Estates have been Sequestred for Delinquency: or who were actually in Arms for the Late King against the then Parliament, or for Charles Stuart his Son, or have Abdered to, Abetted, or Assisted the Forces Raised against the said Parliament, do from and after the First Day of December, 1655. buy, sell or keep in his or their House or Houses, or elsewhere

elsewhere, any Arms Offensive or Defensive, upon pain that every person and persons so Offending shall forfeit and lose such Arms, and be otherwise proceeded against according to the Orders of his Highness and the Council, for Securing the Peace of the Common-Wealth. And his Highness by the Advice of his Council doth also Publish, Declare and Order, That no person or persons asforesaid, do, from and after the First day of Jan. 1655. keep in their Houses or Families as Chaplains or School-masters, for the Education of their Children, any Sequester'd or Ejected Minister, Fellow of a Colledge, or Schoolmaster, nor permit any of their Children to be Taught by such, upon pain of being proceeded against in such sort as the said Orders do direct in such Cases. And that no person who hath been Sequester'd, or Ejected out of any Benefice, Colledge or School, for Delinquency or Scandal, shall, from and after the said First day of January, keep any School either publick or private, nor any person who after that time shall be Ejected for the Causes aforesaid.

And that no person who for Delinquency or Scandal hath been Sequester'd or Ejected, shall from and after the First day of January aforesaid Preach in any Publick Place, or at any Private Meeting of any other persons than those of his own Family, nor shall Administer Baptism, or the Lords Supper, or Marry any Persons, or use the Book of Common-Prayer or the Forms of Prayer therein Contained, upon pain that every person so offending in any the Premises, shall be proceeded against as by the said Order is Provided and Directed.

November, 24. 1655.

You'l.

The Reformation Reform'd.

You'll find in *Mercurius Rusticus's General Bill of the Mortality of the Clergy of London*; what work the Protestant-Dissenters made among the *London Ministers*, from 1641. to 1647.

In the 97 Parishes within the Walls (besides *St. Pauls*) Outed 85. pag. 257.

In the 16 Parishes without the Walls, Outed 14. pag. 258.

In the 10 Out-Parishes, Outed 9. pag. 259.

In the Adjacent Towns besides the *Abbey* and *Islington*. Outed 7. *Ibid.*

Querela Cantabrigiensis will tell ye what Havock they made in the University of *Cambridge*, where they ejected near Two Hundred, besides Nine Masters, and Three more dead. To say nothing of their Breach of Faith, Sacrilege, Plunders, Imprisonments, and Personal Outrages over and above.

Neither did *Oxford*, when it came to their turn to suffer, scape any better than *Cambridge* had done before. For no sooner had his Majesties Defeat ended the late Rebellion in the Field, but a new War was raised in the House of Commons, about dividing the Spoil; in which Contest the Independent Faction out-witting the Presbyterian, there was no Triumph left for the Presbyterian but to insult upon them they call'd the *Common Enemy*; and being hopeless of any other Empire, contented themselves now to sit down with the Honour of being Executioners, of destroying and doing mischief. To this End when the Independents found it their Interest to gain upon the Nation by pretences to Moderation and *Liberty of Conscience*, the other Party pursued the *Covenant-Principle* of *Root and Branch*, as vigorously as ever: And accordingly, the Presbyterian Divines, by Importunity

nity and unwearied Solicitations at the House of Commons door, and in the Pulpit press'd hard, and at last procur'd an Ordinance for the Visitation of the University of Oxford, (see Mr. Hen. Wilk. Sermon) wherein Ten were named (who were formerly Members of the University, but all of them either Expell'd or Censur'd for their Demerits) to be Visitors: And to Countenance their proceedings, about Fourteen more, Country-Gentlemen and Lawyers: but the whole Transaction was carried on by those good men who were to Visit themselves into the Preferments of this place. Any Five having full power to hear and determine in all Cases by the Ordinance, which bore Date May 1. 1647. Accordingly, on the Fourth of June, they Summon the University to appear before them, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven, and that their Usurpation might have all necessary formalities, A Sermon was to precede, where Mr. Harris, (the man who was famous for Sanctifying the holding six Livings at a time and rendering it no plurality) held forth so long, till the time prefixt was elapst, this being observed by the Vice-Chancellor, who Commanded all the University-Men then in Expectation of their doom in the Convocation-House, to depart home. The Visitors being in some disorder by this little disappointment, and the Contest between the two Factions growing still higher, the University-Men so contriv'd delays, by putting in little stops with the Committee in London, that these Reformers were forced for a time to desist. But in October following, having procur'd an Order (dated the Eighth, 1647.) for sending the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Fell, Prisoner to London, They began a closer Siege, and April 6. 1648. return'd in Earnest to revenge themselves not only of the Malignity but the Resistance of this place.

And having with them a Noble Person, they make him first their Chancellor, and he in Gratitude, Creates them
Doctors.

The Reformation Reform'd.

Doctors, forcibly breaking open and rifling the Lodgings of the Heads of Colleges, and rifling the *Treasuries*: particularly at *Christ-Church*: The *Dean* being Prisoner in *London*, (where he contracted the Sickness, whereof soon after he died,) the *Chancellor*, attended by a File of *Musqueteers*, and his *Clergy-Bailiffs*, brake open his Lodging; and having for about a Fortnight quartered Soldiers upon his Wife, who with her Family was there, she and her Children were violently haled out by the rude Soldiers into the *Quadrangle*. *Dr. Sheldon*, and *Dr. Hammond*, were made Prisoners in the *Town*. And the Heads of Houses, Expell'd at this time, were as follows.

<i>Dr. Fell,</i>	<i>Dr. Sanderfon,</i>	<i>Dr. Stringar,</i>
<i>Dr. Sheldon.</i>	<i>Dr. Morley.</i>	<i>Dr. Mansel,</i>
<i>Dr. Bayly.</i>	<i>Dr. Newlin,</i>	<i>Dr. Walker,</i>
<i>Dr. Oliver,</i>	<i>Dr. Harvey,</i>	<i>Dr. Prior.</i>
<i>Dr. Hammond,</i>	<i>Dr. Ratcliff,</i>	<i>Mr. Whitwick.</i>
<i>Dr. Gardiner,</i>	<i>Dr. Potter,</i>	
<i>Dr. Pain,</i>	<i>Dr. Pitt.</i>	

There were Expelled the University, on *June, 29.* and *July 7. 1648.* One Hundred Thirty Seven Persons; who were Commanded also by the Governours Order to depart the *Town*, upon pain of being used as *Spyes*, their Expulsion being grounded upon the Order under-written.

WHereas by several Orders of the Right Honourable Committee of Lords, Resolved, That all and every person and persons whose Names are under-written, be Depriv'd and Remov'd from their respective Places in their several Colledges, and Expell'd the University for their high Contempt of the Authority of Parliament. And the Execution of the Order aforesaid hath been referr'd to us the Visitors of this University.

We

The Reformation Reform'd.

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We therefore do Require all and every of the Persons, whose Names are here under-written, forthwith to remove accordingly. And in case any person or persons refuse to obey and remove, the Soldiers of this Garrison are by Order of the Lords and Commons aforesaid, desir'd to cause the said Orders to be put in Execution. By Order of the Visitors.

Ra. Austen.

Mr. Richard Howe.

Mr. Walter Dayrel, &c.

After this they went on, but by lesser numbers, and upon several pretences, to make a *Thorough Reformation*; Ejecting some for refusing the *Engagement*, others for *absence*, and some few for *Submitting too late*. It may be Observ'd that of the *University-Men* who were *Visitors* all but two were obnoxious to the *Old Establish'd University*. *Cheinel* had been denied his *Degree*. *Wilkinson* had been questioned for a Sermon before the War, which he had Preacht at *St. Maries*. *Mills* had been from his Infancy a Rebel to his Governours in *Christ-Church*, and was Expell'd by the King's Express Command. *Corbet* had been questioned by the local Visitor. Sir N. B. Mr. *Wilkinson* and *Rogers* were for their Engaging against his Majesty, by his Order removed from their Headships: So that only Mr. *Reinolds* remains, and Mr. *Harris*, who were not visibly preingaged, upon spight as well as Interest. So soon as they were come; Mr. *Reinolds* becomes Dean of *Christ-Church*; *Harris*, President of *Trinity*; *Cheinel*, of *St. Johns*; Old Dr. *Wilkinson*, of *Magdalens*; *Henry Wilkinson*, Fellow of *Magdalens*, and Canon of *Christ-Church*; Mr. *Rogers*, Canon of *Christ-Church*; Dr. *Mills*, Student and Canon of *Christ-Church*, both together. As soon as Entred, they fell to dividing the Spoil. In *Magdalens* they share the Stock of *Mony* left from the

E Founders

The Reformation Reform'd.

Founder Time, as Sacred. There and elsewhere they make havock of Woods, nay Sell the Timber of the very Colledge from off the Walls: (So they did at *Christ-Church*,) Rack the Tenants; insomuch that in *Christ-Church*, the *Dean* and *Canons* there, (in that short time they were Possess'd of it) *Purchast more Lands, than all their Predecessors had done from the Time of the Foundation to their coming.*

As to their Reformation of *Manners*, they made most *Colleges Publick-Tipling-Houses*: Strong Beer and Ale being Sold in the *College-Butteries*, and sent for into the Town as frequently as from *Common Alehouses*.

The Advance of Learning, was the laying aside all *Scholastick Exercises*, and running after *Extemporary Sermons*, and then repeating them.

The *Reformation of Religion*, was the laying aside all the Devotions of the *Church*, and particular *Founders*: Nay of the *Lords Prayer*, insomuch That there were not left four Persons in the whole University, who durst repeat it before their *Sermon*. The perfect abolition of the *Communion*; it being not so much as once administred during the whole time of their reign. In *Christ-Church*, the same Person, who before his Expulsion Administred the Sacrament; at his Return after Twelve Years, delivered the next Sacrament there in that Cathedral, and great College for Divines.

It is Remarkable that after the great Clamor against Vice in this University; No Man during the whole fury of this Visitation, was Ejected for any thing but his *Loyalty*, and for not daring to violate his Oaths of Allegiance to his Prince, his Oaths to the *University*, and to his *Local Statutes*: nay every one of these Gentlemen which punisht this their consideration of their Duty, were likewise obliged by the same Oaths.

P O S T S C R I P T.

YOU have here a Naked and Historical Deduction of a Sublimated Reformation, under the Reign of our late *Protestant Dissenters* of *Execrable* and *Infamous* Memory; and as *Time* is the Mother of *Truth*, so *Past-Ages* are the Best Glafs of *Those to come*; for mutations in Governments as well as in Natural Bodies, proceed by a Leading Connexion of *Causes* and *Effects*. Here's neither any Need, or Possibility of Rendring things worse than they were by *Partiality* and *Descant*; for as it is one of the Foulest Pieces of Story that ever yet came to light; and of the most Audacious Affronts to the Laws of God and Man, the Duties of Common Faith, Humanity, Order, and Religion, that ever yet perhaps was offer'd in the Face of the Sun: so I have in this Summary of those Oppressions, very Honestly left the *Actors themselves* to be their own *Historians*; and without any Malevolent Construction, Exposed them to be Try'd and Judg'd by their own Records; And for the Truth of what is here set down, I remit my self to the Credit of their own *Journals*. And so far have I been from Enflaming the Reckoning, either with the *Number* of *Particulars*, or the *Weight* of *Aggravations*, that I have left out several Notorious Instances of *Tyranny* and *Wickedness*, and barely made a Report of the *Heads* and *Titles* of many *Arbitrary Votes* and *Ordinances*, without Reciting several Clauses in the Frame and Body of them; sufficient to have struck the Reader with Indignation and Horror. It is not yet that in the publishing of these Papers I would be understood to pass a Complement upon the *Party*, in speaking *Better* of them than they *Deserve*, or *Less Ill* rather, than they have done of *Themselves*: But I have consulted

P O S T S C R I P T.

Brevity and Christianity in the Case; that I may keep my self within Charity and Compass.

But What's the End of this Pamphlet then You'l say? It is to lay before the Reader the Scheme of a *Popular Reformation*; and to bid them beware of *The Leaven of the Pharisees*. In short, I would not have People Poyson'd over again, by mistaking *Hemlock* for *Parsley*.

Now Pray what were the *Pretences of One and Forty*? *Fears of Popery, Absolute Power, Evil Councillors, Corrupt Magistrates and Ministers, Prelatical Rigour; Popish Ceremonies; Ecclesiastical Discipline, &c.* And are not These the very Complaints of this Day? And are not *Franck Smith's Dissenting Protestants* the very Picture of that *Godly Party*? These *Grievances* must be remov'd they Cry'd; and we say the same thing now too. But by what means? By a *Parliament*; and so say we too. Well, And the Late King Call'd several Parliaments, and by his Royal Prerogative Dissolv'd them too, when he saw Occasion: and so has his Gracious Majesty now in Being. But at length betwixt the *Credulity* of his own *Goodness*, and the *Importunity* of some of his *Treacherous Subjects*, he made one False step that Ruin'd him past Recovery: And that was the Passing of a Bill, for the *Continuance* of that *Fatal Parliament*, till it should be Dissolved by the Consent of both Houses. This King, God be Praised, hath held his hand as to that Point. But the thing nevertheless has been fairly offer'd at, in several *Papers of News*, and *Expostulatory Libels*; insisting upon it as the Right and Claim of the People; And all to be Back'd with an *Association* too after the Model of the *Covenant*. Now who were the *Sticklers* I pray for That Reformation? Were they not *Brownists, Anabaptists, Separatists, Independents, Antinomians, Presbyterians, Fifth-Monarchy-Men, Ranters*? And in One Word, the whole Mass of Men, of the most *Sanguinary, and Heretical Principles*, gathered together
under

P O S T S C R I P T.

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under the Cloak of People of *Tender-Consciences*, and the *Godly Party*. And have not we our *Dissenters* now to Match their *Godly Party*; and of as many sorts almost as there went *Beasts* into the *Ark*; and of as *Inconciliable Aversions*? These are the People, that make it their Business to find faults in the Government; and for want of matter of Fact to work upon, they Invent and Create it. These are the Men that set up for *Reformers* of the *Church* and of the *State*: And yet at the same time, many of these Sects deny *Magistracy* and *Ministry* to be the *Ordinance of God*; and make it their Profession to Labour the destroying of the Kingdoms of this World in Order for the Clearing of their way to the Reign of King *Jesus*. And these Sects (in good time) must be *United* for the *Security* of our *Religion* and *Government*, that Declare themselves the Enemies of *All Government*, and *Implacable Adversaries Each to the Other*.

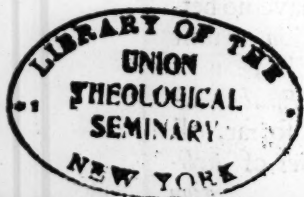
This will be call'd the Stifling of the *Popish Plot*; a Blowing of the *Coal* betwixt *King* and *People*; and a Design to stir up *Heart-Burnings* among his Majesties Subjects. This was the very Method of the Scandal and Calumny too of the Late Times, that was cast upon every man that Crossed the Humour of the Faction. How many *Rotten Lords*, *Popish Bishops*, *Straffordians*, *Malignants*, and *Jesuited Papists*, were People called; for Acting according to their Consciences, and opposing the Torrent of that Hypocritical Sedition? And thus far, the *Parallel* runs *True*; a *Torkist*, a *Pensioner*, a *Sham-Plotter*, a *Masquerader*, a *Tory*, or the like; But the Scene of things to *Come* is yet in the *Dark*; and we have no better way then from what's *Past* to take a Caution against the *Future*. And to that End it is, That I have now Committed these Sheets to the Publick. The *Establish'd-Religion* was to be *Reform'd*; and they ran it so far, till not only *Christianity*, but even the *Moral Duties of Reli-*

gion.

The Reformation Reform'd.

gion it self were almost *Extinguished*. Did they not stile themselves the *Kings best Subjects* too ; till ye see what came on't upon the upshot ? The *Liberty* of the *Subject* was a Great Point with 'em too ; and what was the *End* on't ; but the subjecting of the *Nobility, Gentry,* and all the *Honest and Industrious People* of the Nation to a *Rapacious Committee of Blasphemous Hereticks* : a *Major General,* and a *Red-Coat* ; and our *Estates, Liberties, and Lives,* laid at the Mercy of those *Vermine* to *Seize, Sequester, Imprison, Hang and Draw* at pleasure ? The King wanted but a matter of *Thirty Thousand Pound* for his Expedition against the *Scots* : And the *City* (alass !) were so poor, they were not able to furnish it ; and yet how many *Millions* did they voluntarily Bleed afterwards toward the *Raising and Supporting* of a *Rebellion* ? But this was a thing not to be done, till they had first deliver'd up the Government of the *City* into the hands of a *Faction*. Our *Modern Whiggs* are just of the same Temper in the Case of the *French,* as the *Godly Party* were then in the Case of the *Scots*. Not a *Cross* to be gotten, unless his Majesty will Pawn his *Crown* for't. That is to say, If the *Clamorous Party* without *Doors* may have their *Wills*.

I have here presented ye a Draught of the *Effects* of *One Reformation* : and as ye like *That,* ye may Consider of the *Fellow* of it.



THE END.

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